many is in the City Hall. The evidence showed that a man with the right kind of influence can organize a corpse-burying trust and make a handsome profit at the business. Witnesses were put on the stand to prove that one undertaker gets the job to bury the great ma jority of those who die at the Harlem Hospital by paying \$3 a body to employees of the hospital for sending him information of the dead before official notification is sent to the relatives or friends of the deceased. It was also shown that another undertaker has secured similar business from Bellevue Hespital on the same terms. Besides this, it was shown that this tribute from the dead is still being collected, and only two employees of hospitals have been discharged so far, aithough others are furnishing advance information of death to undertakers, and the Commissioner of Charities and the matron and three doctors of one hospital know that the traffic is going on.

James P. Marren of 2329 First avenue was

the undertaker mentioned as having the mo-nopoly of burying the dead from the Harlem Hospital and Christian Herriich of 438 East Eighty-third street was said to have had almost as satisfactory a connection at Bellevue. The matron and Drs. Schoonover, Campbell and Muller were said to be fully aware of Mar-ren's arrangement at the Harlem Hospital and that Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities had been informed of the facts, but had discharged only two of the four employees who were profiting by helping the undertakers to secure business. Testimony was also adduced to show that Marren buys cheap coffins made for the Department of Charities, then covers them "with 65 cents' worth of black cloth, and sells them to the relatives of the dead for about \$35."

The question of furnishing sewer pipe to the city was taken up in the afternoon and it was shown that the Croker family has a good thing there. Until Tammany came into power the last time, any manufacturer of sewer pipe had a chance to sell his product to the city. Now only the Contractors' Supply Company, in which are Croker's two sons and a nephew, can sell sewer pipe to the city. This is because the specifications now call for a kind of pipe which only the Croker company can manufacture, because that company owns the patents. It was also shown that city engineers have heretofore always frowned upon the use of any patented article in the construction of public works. Little Judge John Henry McCarthy was called on to tell how much he had contributed to the campaign fund when he last ran for office, and he said \$2,000 or \$3,000. He saw no harm in candidates for judicial office contributing to the campaign fund.

The committee adjourned in the afternoon until May 31, when it is expected the extra session of the Legislature will have adjourned. JIMMY MAHONEY RECALLED.

The fun of the day began with the recalling of James A Mahoney, commonly known as the "Poolroom King." Mahoney proved an entertaining witness. He has a keen sense of humor and just a touch of Irish brogue. Taking up a copy of the Herald of Nov. 6, 1898, containing a story about Mahoney's system of poolrooms, Mr. Moss asked:
Q.-Did you ever sue the Herald for libel?

A. (deprecatingly)—Oh, no.

Q.—Then you have some notion of what is contained in this newspaper clipping which I hold in my hand? A.—Oh, I have seen it. Q.-Is it true? A.-You will have to judge of

that for yourself. Q.-Well, what do you think about it? A.-Bure. I have no opinion about such things. Q.-This article calls you a poolroom king. Is that so? A .- It is not.

Q .- (Reading) "Mahony is a thick-set, powerfully built man, with iron gray hair and a long, flowing beard, tinged with gray. No one would take him for a gambler. He looks more like an east side saloon keeper, or the keeper of a delicatessen store." Is that true?

racetrack and greets his friends in a most

genial manner." Is that true? A .- Part of it the genial part. Mr. Moss continued to read from the article and came to the statement that the witness has a monopoly of the poolrooms, controlling over

90 cent, of all the rooms in the city. . Q.-Is that true? A.- I decline to answer.

Q.-Will you say it is not true? A .- Sure. I will neither affirm nor deny.

Continuing to read from the article, Mr. Moss

asked if the description of Mahoney's main exasked if the description of Mahoney's main exchange in East Forty-second street was an accurate description, with its 150 telephones connecting with every branch poolroom, its small army of clerks and its "bank roll men," who sat around the place ready to supply money whenever it was needed. The witness declined to answer this, as well as a number of other questions based upon the newspaper article. Suddenly Mr. Moss asked:

Q.—You sometimes go to the races, Mr. Mahoney, A.—Oh, once in a while.

Q.—And you meet your friends there? A.—Yes. Yes.
Q.—And they sometimes place bets in your books there? A.—They might if I have any.

DODGING THE QUESTION.

O.—And they also place bets in your poolrooms? A. (smiling)—Ah, I decline to answer
that question.

Q.—Why do you shave the distinction you
make between the questions you will answer
and the questions you will answer
and the questions you will answer
and the questions you will not? A.—Oh. I am
not shaving now; you're doing that.

Q.—Well, it's a pretty close shave, tan't it?
A.—Sure; you must have a very share razor.
Mr. Moss road from the article that the instructions to those in charge of the branch
poolrooms were to the effect that when they
wanted to call up the main office they should
simply say "Havana." Before Mr. Moss pronounced the password he asked:
Q.—What was the password for the branch
poolrooms? A.—What was what?
Q.—What was the password that the branch
poolrooms asked in calling up the main office?
A.—Ah, you just tell me.
Q.—Was it "Remember the Maine"? A.
(daughing)—I must decline to answer.
Q.—Woll, this article sarys it was "Havana." Is
that right? A.—Same answer.
Q.—And this article also says that when the
police happened around to any branch poolroom that branch called up the main office in
a hurry and gave the password—now what was
that password. Mr. Mahoney? A.—What does
that say it was? The other one was "Remember the Maine." The Maine went down. Perhaps this was something that went up.
Q.—This paper says that this article says it
was "siegel-Cooper." Was that right? A.—I
decline to answer.
Q.—This article says that you supply your
bank roll men with anywhere from \$1,000 to
\$100.000 and \$200.000. Is that true? A.—Oh. Q.—And they also place bets in your pool-ooms? A. (smiling)—Ah, I decline to answer

bank roll men with anywhere from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a day, and that you are worth between \$200,000 and \$300,000. Is that true? A.—Oh, I couldn't tell how much I am worth without figuring. So to save your time and mine I will just say I decline to answer.

Q.—Where do you bank, Mr. Mahoney? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you decline to answer because, if we knew your bank, we might learn something about your boolroom business? A. smiling—I decline to say why I decline to answer. Great laughter.

-You know that no statement made by you e could ever be used against you? A.-I do

O.—But the resolution under which this committee was appointed provided that all witnesses should be exempt from criminal runishment on account of anything they testified to below the committee? A.—Oh, that s what you mean? I knew that, and I decline to answer just the same.

Q - And you never sued the Herald for the publication of this article? A.-No.

Q - And you don't intend to? A.-Nota bit of it. Why should I sue the paper? It called me a king, didn't it?

MAEES ALL HANDS LAUGH. Q.—Well, wouldn't it be natural for a man who was not engaged in an illegal business to the a paper which published an article like liet A.—Well, decline to give an orniton on that matter. Great laughter all over the court-

TAKE TRIBUTE OF THE DEAD

TOOM, in which every member of the committee joined.

HOW THE HOSPITALS SUPPORT "ADMINISTRATION" UNDERTAKERS.

Information Concerning a Gruesome Traffic Brought Out at Yesterday's Session of the Mazet Committee—Jimmy Mahoney, the Poolroom King, Again on the Stand—He Proves a Good-Natured but Very Uncommunicative Witness—Testimony as to a Monopoly of City Work Enjoyed by Young Croker's Sewer Pipe Company—The Committee Adjourns Until May 31.

According to the testimony given before the Mazet committee vesterday, the dead, as well as the living, must pay tribute when Tammany is in the City Hall. The evidence showed that a man with the right kind of influence the search of the committee.

FYEN THE DEAD

Toom, in which every member of the committee joined.]

Mr. Moss—You are certainly voy and I don't mind a bity your having a little amu.—ment.

Mr. Moss—You are certainly very entertains, fing. Mr. Mahoney, and, to be perfectly trank with you, I must say that, under the circumstances in which you grasp the horns of the dilemma. You have come here day after day; haven't shown the slightest impatience and given us not a little fun.

With this little speech Mahoney was dismissed and Windom Lynn, an undertaker, was called to the stand. It uppeared from the testimony that Lynn had been arrested on a charge of petty larceny preferred by a Harlem undertaker named J. I. Marren, for whom Lynn had worked. Lynn was arrested about a week ago, arraigned in a Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Flammer, held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, and sent to the Tombs, Yesterday morning he was scraigned in court and pleaded guilty, he was brought up to the criminal branch of the Supreme Court to give testimony testore the Mazet committee.

EVEN THE DEAD ARE TAXED.

EVEN THE DEAD ARE TAXED.

It is perhaps true that Lyon gave the testimony which he did largely from a desire to get even with the man who caused his arrest. It was evident that his testimony and that of two others subpraned to corroborate Lynn were introduced by Mr. Moss for the purpose of showing that, under Tammany rule, even the dead have to pay tribute.

Q.—What is your business, Mr. Lynn? A.—I am an undertaker.

Q.—Were you everemployed by J. P. Marren?
A.—I was. EVEN THE DEAD ARE TAXED.

O When did that employment begin and hen did it terminate? A.—It began about a ear and a half ago and terminated only a few weeks ago.

Q.—Are you familiar with his business affairs? A.—I am. I represented him whenever he was out of town and had his power of attorney to sign and indorse checks.

Q.—Did Marren have a monopoly in the business of taking care of dead bodies in the Harlem Hospital? A.—He did. He takes charge of all the dead bodies there.

Q.—Is he a politician, or does he belong to any political organization? A.—He helongs to the Taminany organization of the district in which he lives.

any political organization? A.—He belongs to
the Taninany organization of the district in
which he lives.
Q.—Has he any intimate political friends?
A.—John F. Carroll and Dr. Schultz, inspector
of hospitals of the Department of Charities.
Q.—How did Marren work this monopoly?
A.—He received information from the hospital
of every death that occurred there half an hour
before it was sent to Bellevue Hospital.
Q.—Who gives him the information? A.—
When I was with him two clerks in the hospital. Edward Freeborn and Edward Fitzgeraid.
Q.—Well, what do you mean about Marren
hearing of doaths before Bellevue was notifiel? A.—The rule is that whenever a
death occurs at any hospital in the city notice
of the death shall be sent to Bellevue. Notification is sent from there to the family of the
decensed, if there be any family or relative. At
the Harlem Hospital Marren was informed of
the death before it was sent to Bellevue, so
that he could go around to see the relatives of
the deceased and get the job to bury the body.

PAID THE HOSPITAL CLERKS.

PAID THE ROSPITAL CLERKS. Q.—Did Marren pay anything for this special crivilege? A.—Yes, he paid \$3 for each body as took care of.

privilege? A.—Yes, he paid \$3 for each body he took care of.

Q.—To whom did he pay this money? A.—
To whichever eiter furnished the information. Freeborn was on during the day and Fitzgerald at night.

Q.—How long has this been going on? A.—About a year and a half.

Q.—How do you know that he paid these amounts to the two clerks? A.—Recause I made several payments for him myself.

Q.—Where did you get the money? A.—Out of the desk at the office.

Q.—Has Mr. Marren any relations with Mr. Naegle, the Tammany leader of the district?

A.—Not that I know of.
Q.—Any relations with Mr. Croker? A.—He says he has.

Q.—Did you ever know of his making any presents to any persons prominent in Tam.

Q.—Any relations with air. Croker? A.—He says he has.
Q.—Did you ever know of his making any presents to any persons prominent in Tammany Hall? A.—When he went to Europe last year he brought home three blackthern canes, one of which he gave to Mr. Croker, another to Mr. Carvil and another to Mr. Naegte.
Q.—Did you ever have any telephone messages in regard to deaths at the hospital? A.—Yes, sir, several.
Q.—Did you ever hear of any trouble being made for any one about telephoning this information? A.—Yes, some one reported to the Commissioner of Charlifes that the clerks at the hospital were doing a great deal of telephoning to Marren's undertaking room. As a result Freeborn was discharged.
Q.—Did you ever hear of any dealings which Mr. Marren had with Dr. Schuitz? A.—I know of his having given him \$100 ones.
Q.—Was that intended as a gift, a loan or as payment for something? A.—I understood it was a loan.
Q.—Did you ever hear Marren say anything about his monopoly in the body business? A.—I one heard him say that he could keep it up as long as Croker and Carroll were in power. At his statement Mr. Hoffman, one of the Democratic members of the committee, fired up and objected to importance being attached to the testimony of a person who, he said, was a self-confessed felom.
Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Marren ever used in his business any coffins made for and traded for by the city? A.—Yes, I have known him to use many of them. He pays 50 cents and \$11 for these coffins. I paid for eight or ten of them during the last few weeks I was in Marren's employ.
Q.—Whom did you pay for these coffins?

and \$1 for these comms. I pan of them during the last few weeks I was in Marren's employ.

Q.—Whom did you pay for these coffins?

A.—The Morgue keeper.

Q.—What are "stillborn" coffins? A.—"Stillborn" coffins are the smallest coffins made, and for these Marren pays 25 cents apiece. If a "stillborn" is brought to the hospital, Marren takes charge of the body and gets the coffin.

THE WITNESS'S ARREST. keeper of a delicatessen store." Is that true?

A.—Ah, that's the best part of it.

Q.—You like it then, do you? A.—Oh, I don't object to that at all.

Q.—(Still reading) "He sometimes visits the received and greets his friends in a most seed and greet in the Court of Special Sessions.

noney
Q — Were you arraigned in any police court?
L — I was arraigned in the Harlem Court beore Magistrate Flammer.
Mr. Hoffman—Magistrate Flammer was appointed by Mayor Strong.
Mr. Mazet—Oh, what difference does that

Mr. Mazet-Oh. what difference does that make?
Q.—Were you admitted to bail? A.—No, sir.
Q.—In what bail were you held for steading \$21? A.—\$1,000. A friend of mine offered to go my bail, offering two houses in Harlem, one of which was unenumbered and the other having a mortgage of \$4,000. When this bail was offered a man in the courtroom advised my friend not to go bail for me, and I was then locked up in the Tombis.
Q.—Did you ever got a letter about your case from any one? A.—Yes, sir: I got a letter from Dr. Isidore Goldstein of 235 East 115th street this morning.

from any one.

Dr. Isi'dore Goldstein of 235 East 115th street
this morning.

The witness produced the letter and Mr. Moss
read it. In substance, Goldstein wrote that
Marren would be willing to withdraw the
charge against Lyan, providing he would leave
Harlem and New York and never return. The
witness said he received the letter after he had
pleaded guilty yesterday morning.

Q.—When was this charge made against you?

A.—About a week ago.

Q.—Were you then in Mr. Marren's employ?

A.—No, sir, I had just started in business for
myself.

Q—Were you then in Mr. Marren's employ?
A—No, sir, I had just started in business for myself.
Q—And had you endeavered to obtain some of the business from the Harlem Hospital of which Marren had a monopoly? A.—I did. I tried to get Fitzgerall to send me some business, but I nover got any.
Q—Do you know of any one else connected with the hospital in any way who knew about the relations Marren had with the hospital excepting the two clerks? A.—Yes, sir. The Morgue keeper and Mr. Steckel, an employee of Mr. Marren, Miss Foster, the matron of the hospital, and Drs. Schoonover, Campbell and Muller.
Q—Did any of these persons whom you have just named share in any of the proceeds? A.—They did not so fir as I know.
In answer to questions by Dr. O'Sullivan, the witness said that he did not of his own knowledge know that Marren had any relations of any kind with either Croker or Carroll. He said all he knew about it was what Marren had told him. Lynn was then excused, and Arthur L. Steckel was called to the stand.
Q—Were you ever in the employ of Undertaker Marren? A.—I was for seven weeks while he was in Europe.
Q—Did you ever hear him say anything about his business at the Harlem Hospital? A.—Yes, sir, he told me he was the body snatcher of the Harlem Hospital.

GRABBED HODDES WHEREVERTHEY WERE FOUND.

GRABBED BODIES WHEREVER THEY WERE FOUND GRADRO BODIES WHELEVERTHEY WERE FOUND.

Q.—Did he say anything to you about taking charge of bodies? A.—Les, sir, he told me we were to take a body wherever we found it. It we found that a man had dropped dead in the street, we were to take care of the body. He said he had good people behind him and he would protect us in whatever we did.

Q.—Do you know that Marron received information about deaths from the Harlem Hospital before Bollevue was notified? A.—I do, because I got some of the tips myself. As Mr. Lynn has testified, he paid the money for all tips furnished.

chemistry. He resigned his place, which was worth \$5,000 a year, last December to represent the information of the deaths? A.—Having the world the hospital. He would tell them that he was the regular undertaker who had charge of all the husiness at the Harlem Hospital, and in the husiness at the Harlem Hospital, and in the way he would get the business.

Q.—Did you ever get any tips from anybody besides the clerks mentioned? A.—Yes, sir. I got some from McDonald, the Morgue keeper, Q.—Did you ever get any tips from anybody besides the clerks mentioned? A.—Yes, sir. I got some from McDonald, the Morgue keeper, Q.—Did you cover get any tips from anybody besides the clerks mentioned? A.—Yes, sir. I got some from McDonald, the Morgue keeper, Q.—Did you cover get any tips from anybody besides the clerks mentioned? A.—Yes, sir. I got some from McDonald, the Morgue keeper, Q.—Did you cover get any tips from anybody he with the self-centring pipe as a good could the besides the withess regarded the self-centring pipe as a good continued the self-centring pipe as a good to not whether the self-centring pipe and others in the Decartment of Sew-ers before the witness became interested in it. Mr. Rogge declared that this was not true. Mr. Rogge declared that this was not true, and others in the Decartment of Sew-ers before the witness at t

stand the term in that way. They understood that a body snatcher was an undertaker who got a body to bury anywhere he could. HERRLICH WORKS BELLEVUE.

George F. Scheopp, the next witness, testified that he had been employed by Undertaker Marren for two years, and knew all about the the paid to hospital employees for private information; had, in fact, made many payments himself to Mr. Freeborn of the Harlem Hespital.

Q.-You made a statement to Mr. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, about this, dido't you? A.—I did. mmissioner of Charities, about 1997 a. -I did.
2. A. -I did.
3. -What was the result? A.-He discharged perform at once. Freeborn at once.

Q.—Did you ever hear that he went further into the subject? That he made any further investigation? A.—No. sir. He attended to my complaint right away, discharging Free-

my complaint right away, discharging freeborn.

Neheopp said that he had a copy of his
original complaint against Freeborn with him,
and handed it to Mr. Moss. Mr. Moss read it
out loud, and in addition to the facts about
Marren and Freeborn there were references to
similar abuses by one Christian Herrlich of
4:38 East Eighty-third street. Apparently
Herrlich was an unknown personage to Mr.
Moss, for as soon as he finished the letter he
turned to the witness and said:

"Who is this Christian Herrlich?"
"Oh! he's an undertaker, too," replied
Scheopp.

Scheopp, Q.—Is he operating the same as Marron was? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—But I understood that Marron had the
Harlem Hospital all to himself? A.—He did.
Herrlich works Bollevue. He does the same
husiness there that Marron did at the Harlem

Herrlich works Bellevue. He does the same business there that Marron did at the Harlem Hospital.

Q.—How do you know what Herrlich does?
A.—I went to work for him after I left Marron.
I ran all this part of his business.
Q.—Do I understand that you personally paid for the information that Herrlich profited by?
A.—Thar's it. I got my news from a hospital attendant named Meeker, and every time he gave me a tip I paid him cash for it.
Q.—How much in all did you pay Meeker?
A.—I should say about \$2.90 in six months.
Q.—Didn't Herrlich ever pay Meeker himself?
A.—Well, I only saw him make payments twice. On one occasion he paid him \$15 and at another time \$20.
Q.—What did Commissioner Keller do as a result of your complaint about Herrlich and Meeker? A.—He discharged Meeker at once.
Dr. O'Sullivan asked the witness: "In all complaints made by you Commissioner Keller acted promptly and without prejurice, didn't he?" "He certainly did," replied the witness:

MAY LOOK INTO "CAMPAIGN" FUNDS.

MAY LOOK INTO "CAMPAIGN" FUNDS.

Benno Lewinson and Samuel J. Goldsmith were the next two witnesses called, and Mr. Moss asked them about the same questions. They are lawyers. They were asked if they had not subscribed monsy prior to the election of 1847, to be used in the campaign of candidates for the judiciary. Lewinson was sure that he had not subscribed monsy prior to the election of 1847, to be used in the campaign of candidates for the judiciary. Lewinson was sure that he had no recollection of ever having made such contributions. Both witnesses were excused without further examination, and the exact object of calling them at this time did not hecome apparant. It is rumored, however, that Mr. Moss has secured several subscription lists which were circulated about the city just before the 1847 election calling for money contributions to aid in the election of candidates for judgeships, and that most of the names on the lists are those of lawyers.

John Proctor Clarke, who has been delving into the matter of favored construction companies under Tammany administrations, had an inning when the next witness was called. He was George W. Raymond, a contractor and dealer in sewer and drain pipe. He is also the representative of the National Sewer Pipe Company and has offices at 484 East 138th street, in Bronx borough, where, he says, he has been in business twenty-one years. Mr. Raymond said that he had sold sewer and drain pipes to the city many times in his life.

Q—Have you ever heard of a pipe called for by the city specifications and furnished from time to time by you? A.—Ut is not. I have tested it and know it is not as good a pipe.

Mr. Raymond testified that he found that the self-centring pipe was being favored in certain work and that he had sold sever and self-centring pipe was being favored in certain work and that he had sold sever and the self-centring pipe was being favored in certain work and that he had sold sever and the self-centring pipe was being favored in certain work and that he had sold MAY LOOK INTO "CAMPAIGN" FUNDS. Mr. Raymond testified that he found that the self-centring pipe was being favored in certain work and that he wrote to John Cooper, the New York representative of the Pittsburg Clay Manufacturing Company, which makes the pipe, to find out if he could manufacture a similar pipe and pay royalties. Cooper wrote and referred him to Thomas Brown, the Secretary of the Pittsburg company. Brown wrote back and told him that the company had made full arrangements for the sale of their pipe in New York and could not allow any one else to manufacture it.

manufacture it.

Monopoly in the sewer pipe trade.

Early in the present year, Mr. Raymond said, his attention was called to certain changes in the sewer pipe specifications, which seemed to pave the way for the exclusive use by the city of the self-centring pipe. By that he meant, he said, that no one could provide a pipe of the kind specified without infringing on the patents of the Pittsburg Clay Manufacturing Company. He saw himself being frozen out, he said, and so wrote a letter to Commissioner of Sewers James Kane, asking him about the changes in the specifications. He also wrote to Comptroller Coler. asking him if it was right to allow a monopoly of the business to be done by one firm. Mr. Coler wrote back, he said, that he had referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel. Raymond next wrote to Engineer Farnum of the Department of Sewers about the matter. Farnum referred him to Kane. He wrote again to Farnum what kind of a pipe the new specifications called for, a socket, deep socket or ring pipe. Farnum replied that he must have a double-socket pipe on the market save this Pennsylvania pipe, and that is patented, it meant simply a monopoly for this one company," said the witness.

Mr. Raymond next wrote to Deputy Engineer Asserson of Brook via and to Deputy Engineer Asserson of Sewers Thomas Byrae, protesting against the monopoly, but got no answer to his letters. Then he wrote again to Commissioner Kane, but got no satisfaction. MONOPOLY IN THE SEWER PIPE TRADE.

The CLEAR VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER.

"Mr. Raymond, do you know what the charter of Greater New York says about the use of patented material in city work?" asked Mr. Clarke. "Yes, indeed I do, "replied the witness." I want to read it to the committee, "said Mr. Clarke, "I will read section 1.554," and he read: "Except for repairs no patented pavement shall be laid and no patented article shall be advertised for, contracted for or purchased except under such circumstances that there can be a fair and reasonable opportunity for competition, the conditions to secure which shall be prescribed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

Mr. Raymond went on to say that he next wrote to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment asking if they had authorized the use of patent material in city work. He got an answer saying that no such authorization had been granted by the board.

Q.—Do you know who has the agency for this patented pipe in this city? A.—Yes; the Contractors' Supply Company.

Q.—Have they supplied any which has been used by the city? A.—Yes; thas been used in Jerome avenue, Claremont Park and Bronx Park.

"What's your particular complaint, any—

TN CLEAR VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER

Jerome avenue, Claremont Park and Bronx Park.
"What's your particular complaint, anyway?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan.
"Why, said the witness," that there is no longer fair play, that there is no longer competition and that the law has been violated by the use of this patent pipe in new work."

Mr. Clarke asked Raymond if he had made any other complaints than those mentioned and he said that he had laid the matter before the North Side Board of Trade and had also written to Gov. Roosevelt about it.

written to Gov. Roosevelt about it.

JUDGE M'CARTHY'S CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Raymond made way at this juncture for Judge John Henry McCarthy of the City Court, who was in a hurry to get back to his duties. Mr. Moss took up the matter of ante-election contributions. Judge McCarthy said that he had contributed about \$3,000 to the campaign fund before he was inst elected. He had always made contributions whether he was a candidate or not, and thought it the proper thing to do.

Judge McCarthy had no doubt that his friends had contributed money to help elect him, but had never heard of a fund made up by itwyers. "I've always been liberal with my majorities, but I wouldn't like to say that. I'm maturally liberal. If I wasn't I'd be a much better off man than I am to day.

Q-Don't you think a system which requires judgial candidates to make campaign contributions is a bad one? A.—No, I don't.

G-But don't you think a law prohibiting such contributions would be a good thing? A.—Well, maybe it would.

J. C. T. Rogge, the President of the Contentors Supply Company, which is the New York agent of the Pittsburg Clay Manufacturing Company, which makes the self-centring sewer pipe, was noxt called. Mr. Rogge is a young-looking man. He testified that he began his business life as a skilled laborer in the Park Department in 1888. Then he became a surveyor, afterward an engineer, and then chief engineer. In the meantime he studied chemistry. He resigned his place, which was worth \$5,000 n year, last December to represent the Pittsburg Clay Manufacturing Company.

A yerr good thing out whether the self-centribution. JUDGE M'CARTHY'S CONTRIBUTION.

alone? A .- No; we intend to handle all clay products.

Q.—When was your pipe first used in the city? A.—About six weeks ago it was used in repairing drains in Bronx and Claremont parks and on Jerome avenue.

A FRIEND OF YOUNG CROKER.

Rogge testified that he was a personal friend of Frank Croker and frequently dined with him. It has been alleged that Frank Croker is interested in the Contractors' Supply Company, but Mr. Clarke didn't ask Rogge about that. He asked him about a man named Halvudan, whom Rogge said he knew and admitted introducing to Frank Croker. He denied, however, that he had told Haivudan, who is a contractor, that young Croker was about to go into the sewer pipe business.

Dr. O'Sullivan took hold of the witness and drew from him a statement to the effect that all the tipe he had ever sold to the city amounted to Stö, while his sales to outsiders in New York in the last few weeks aggregated over \$15,000.

Q.—And as for McCann, he is simply a dummy A PRIEND OF YOUNG CROKER.

York in the last few weeks aggregated over \$15,000.

Q.—And as for McCann, he is simply a dummy in your company, isn't he? A.—Yes.

Q.—How did you get Mr. Creker's nephew to consent to occupy so undignified a position as a dummy? A.—Ho's an old friend of mine and did it as a favor.

Pipes were still the subject of consideration when H. H. Farnum, Chief Engineer of the Department of Sewers for the borough of the Bronx, was called to the stand. Mr. Farnum has a very low voice which frequently became inaudible when he didn't approve of the questions asked him. Mr. Clarke tried to get the witness to admit that former Chief Engineer Boggo, President of the Contractors' Supply Company, in which Frank Croker is said to be interested, got him to accept the self-centring sewer pipe, but Mr. Farnum would only say that his specifications called for that pipe or some equal pipe. As soon as the Commissioner of Sewers found out that there was a patent on the pipe it was thrown out.

Then why was that the mutin Jerome ave-

of Sewers found out that there was a patent on the pipe it was thrown out.

"Then why was that pipe put in Jerome avenue?" asked Mr. Clarke.

"I didn't put it in," replied the witness.

The Maintenance Department did that.

Q. That department is under the Commissioner of Sewers, isn't it? A.—Yes; but not under the Chief Engineer.

Q.—Well, isn't it a fact that the first time a specification was made which would permit the use of this self-centring sewer pipe, it was made by you at Rogge's request? A.—No. sir; it is not.

made by you at Roggo's request? A.—No, sir; it is not.

This line of questioning was continued for some time, and proved unproductive; so Mr. Clarke suddenly shifted his ground and asked:

"What was the amount of the political contribution which you made last fall?"

"Why do you ask that?" asked the witness in a low and deeply injured tone.

Q.—It's a proper question. Judge McCarthy didn't hesitate totell us about his contribution. Do you? A.—I prefer not to answer.

Q.—Was it a percentage of your salary? A. with virtuous indignation—If I were anywhere else than here I'd answer that as I feel.

WINNESS WHO CANT BE HEARD.

WITNESS WHO CAN'T BE HEARD. Q-You have no cause to feel bad over it.
Will you tell us whether or not you paid a political contribution? [The witness murmured inaudibly and the stenographers appealed to him.] O. How much did you pay. A.—I don't care o answer.

Q.—On the ground that it would tend to in-riminate or degrade you? A.—Oh, no; not hat. Prodding the floor with his umbrella.] criminate or degrade you? A.—Oh. no; not that. Prooding the floor with his umbrella.] It isn't a proper question.
Q.—Who is the leader of your district? A.—Mr. McCartney.
Q.—Do you belong to The Club? A.—What club? I don't know what club you mean. I belong to several clubs—the Society of Civil Engineers, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Alumni, the—
Q.—I mean the Democratic Club? A.—The Engineers' Club, the Democratic Club and others.

chers.

Q.—Did you pay a contribution to McCartney? A.—I thought I told you I decline to answer any such questions.

Q.—Did you pay your contribution by a check? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you draw a check to Richard Croker in the fall of 188? A.—I decline to answer. Not

Q.—Did you draw a check to Richard Croker in the fail of '88' A.—I decline to answer. Not a proper question.

Q.—Do you regard the contributions of a public official to a political fund as out of the province of this committee? I'll read you the act constituting this committee.

As Mr. Clarke was looking for the paper the witness leaned over to Chairman Mazet and said complainingly:

"He's trying to smirch my reputation."

"You regard that question as an imputation that you have done something wrong?" asked Mr. Mazet.

The reply was so low that the official stenographer asked Mr. Farnum to repeatit, but was bluntly told that it was a private conversation between himself and Mr. Mazet. A whispered collegny followed and Mr. Mazet instructed the stenographer to strike from the record the remark about the smirching of reputation. Mr. Clarke then read an extract defining the province of the committee and repeated his question as to a contribution, whereupon the witness appealed to Mr. Mazet and was advised to answer. He declined.

VERY UNCOMMUNICATIVE.

Mr. Clarke—Haven't you been making efforts to keep off the witness and?

WERY UNCOMMUNICATIVE.

Mr. Clarke—Haven't you been making efforts to keep off the witness stand? A.—No. Q.—Haven't you asked your friends to ask people to keep you off? Long silence.]

Mr. Mazet—Why do you hesitate? A.—I'm trying to think.

Mr. Clarke—Did you send a political contribution to Mr. Croker in the fall of 1898?

"I decline to answer," replied the witness after a long pause, and persisted in his declination after the Chairman had instructed him to answer.

nation after the Chairman had instructed him to answer.

Mr. Mazet—is the reason why you decline to answer that you are afraid of losing your position if you do? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Mazet—Did you agree to divide the salary of your position with any person? A.—No, sir.

Lawyer O'Sullivan then tried to get something out of the witness about political contributions, but Mr. Farnum wouldn't answer him, either. The next witness was Joseph J. Hardavan, general contractor. He was asked if Rogge

did not introduce him to Frank Croker and tell him to buy his sewer pipe of Croker. The wit-ness said that no such introduction or instruc-tion had ever taken place. Frank Oberkirch, manager of the Pittsburg Chy Manufacturing Company, was then called and testifled that "Nephew" McCann had introduced him to Frank Croker in Senator Tom Grady's law office. Frank Croker in Senator Tom Grady's law offlee.

"You published a card, didn't you," said Mr. Clarke, "alleging an Interest of Frank Croker in your company?" A.—That card was before I had met Mr. Croker.

Q.—How came you to publish such a card before you knew him? A.—When the card was published I expected Mr. Croker was going into partnership with me, but his father wouldn't let him. That was Mr. Rienard Croker, Jr.

Q.—What name was on the card? A.—Frank Croker.

oker. 2.—What was the business? A.—Sewer pipes, wer brick, fireproofing and general contractsewer brick, fireproofing and general contractors supplies,
Q—How came you to use Frank Croker's name on that eard? A.—I counted my chickens before they were hatched.
Q—Did any one give you permission? A.—Well, I had a talk with Mr. Croker, Sr., and I thought it was all right, but when he found we were to do business with the city he wouldn't let his son go into it.
Q—Isn't it a fact that the publication of that ard is what put a stop to the partnership? A.—No, sir. Mr. Croker didn't know about the card then.

WHY HE SAW CROKER.

why be saw croker.

Q.—Had you ever been able to get your sewer pipe into the Bronx region? A.—No. sir.
Q.—Did that fact have anything to do with your going to see Mr. Croker? A.—Everything had something to do with!
Q.—You went to see Mr. Croker to get the pipe in there? A.—No.
Q.—And the new company was formed, and it was after that that you delivered your first pipe to the city? A.—10s.
By Lawyer O'Suillivan—Why couldn't you in former years get your pipe into the Bronx? A.—This man Raymond had a monopoly. There was a political ring there that nobody could break into. He was robbing the city. We offered pipe at half Raymond's price, but we were turned down.
By Mr. Clarke—Wasn't that administration always bemoeratic? A.—No; it was Republican under Mayor Strong.

eard then.

By Mr Clarke—Wasn't that administration always Democratic? A.—No; it was Republican under Mayor Strong.

Q.—But Haffen, the Commissioner, was a Democrat, wasn't he? A.—He couldn't accept or reject pipe. Briggs did that and he was a Republican.

Q.—Is that the reason he rejected your pipe? A.—Yes.

At this point there was a flash and a loud explosion, and the witness, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Mazet, the committee, and everybody else went up in the air simultaneously. They were not blown un, but morely startled. The explosion was that of a flash-light charge touched off by a man named Jacoby, who sells photographs to the yellow journals. He had been making a nuisance of himself for several days in the cour'room, thrusting his camera into the faces of witnesses, and at this culmination Chairman Mazet, as soon as the commotion was allayed, ordered his arrest. He was brought before the committee simulating terror, and, after a reprimand, expressed his contribute over the fact that he had got his picture anyway. His fear had been that the plate would be ordered destroyed. Mr. Clarke observed that he thought the explosion was caused by Mr. Oberkirch's last statement; then excused the witness. Joseph D. Carroll, of a firm which sells horses to the city, was called, gave a list of horses sold to the various departments and was suspended. The committee then adjourned until May 31, when it will reconvent in the same place.

Divorced from Banjoist Griff Williams. Supreme Court Justice Jenks in Brooklyn awarded a decree of absolute divorce yesterday to Lena Colbern from Griffith William Colbern, The defendant is a professional banjelst and is known on the stage as Griff Williams.

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POLICE FORCE STIRS A BIT.

YORK AND ABELL LECTURE AND DEV-Captains' Attention Called to the Existence

of "Alleged" Poolrooms and Disorderly Houses-They Appland Admiringly-Devery Writes About Everything Wicked. The commanding officers of the Police Department in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx-Chief Devery, the Deputy Chiefs, the Inspectors and the Captains-were called together in Mulberry street vesterday afternoon by President York and were solemnly

threatened with trial and dismissal if they did not enforce the laws against gambling rooms and disorderly houses. The officers met the Commissioners in the courtroom. There President York addressed

them for twenty minutes or so, and Commis sioner Abell followed him. The Commissioners said in substance, with becoming gravity, that allegations had been made that poolrooms were running in New York, and that all kinds of disorderly resorts, were open night after night If such a condition of things existed, the police must find it out. If these places were not closed, both Commissioners solemnly said, the precinct commanders would all be brought to trial for neglect of duty, and, if found guilty, they would be dismissed. Particularly the Commissioners called the attention of the officers to section B of rule 45 of the Police Department, which says that Captains must report monthly to the Chief all reputed gambling houses and houses of ill repute in his precinct and that a copy of such report shall be transmitted to the President of the Police Board.

When President York had finished talking, the officers showed their admiration of the performance by loudly applauding. After the meeting, the President made this statement to the reporters:

"The Police Board fealled together all the commanding officers of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, including the Chief, Deputy Chiefs and Inspectors, at Police Headquarters to-day. The Commissioners taiked to them calling attention to sworm evidence given before the Mazet committee as to the existence of alleged poolrooms. The Commissioners saiso called their attention to alleged gambling places. The Commissioners stated that the correctness of the testimony given before the Mazet committee was being investigated, and that commanding officers would be held to strict accountability for the enforcement of the law in their precinets; also that if the reports the precinet commanders are required to make under the rules did not disclose the condition of affairs in the precinets as it really existed, the board would by other means find out what the condition actually is. The Commissioners also spoke of other causes of complaint.

A "bink order" was sent out to the Captains by Chief Devery, apparently vesterday, though it is dated May 11. The order is of the blanket variety. It covers the rules of the blanket variety is a subject the Chief has a distorable and written, from time to time, to see that the members of your command perform proper patrol duty. Complaints have been made of late that proper patrol duty is not performed in many cases, especially on the last tour, and that in numbers of cases patrolmen are addited to the practice of lounging on post and holding conversation thereon with citizens and with other officers, and that there is in general considerable having in the removed of patrol duty. This is again brought to your notice, and you will see that the Chief was and regulations in this regard are strictly enforced. Proper patrol duty at all times must be maintained, and the irre "The Police Board featled together all the commanding officers of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, including the

graph on massage reads as follows:

"You will also give close attention to those places within your jurisdiction which are carried on ostensibly as massage establishments, but which are suspected to be merely a cloak for disorderly houses, whether brought to your attention or appearing in the public press, You will take vigorous action to obtain evidence against such places to the end that, if as suspected, they may be suppressed and the person or persons responsible for them arrested.

In spite of the lecture, and the "pink order" it was understood last night, that the pool-

In spite of the lecture and the public was understood last night that the poolrooms yesterday did one of the largest businesses they have had since the present racing
season opened. Though there was no racing
yesterday at Morris Park all the reolrooms
wers wide open and there was plenty of betting in the "foreign book" on the Louisville,
Newport and St. Louis tracks. Descriptions of
the races were loudly announced and the odds Newport and St. Louis traces. Descriptions of the races were loudly announced and the odds were posted in the old way. Business in fact was so good that a new place that opened its doors yesterday not agreat way from the Man-hattan entrance to Brooklyn Bridge had a prosperous day like the rest.

"ED" COREY RECEIVES A SHOCK. Taken In by the Police for Permitting Mu-

sie in the Haymarket After Mininght. Detective Curry of the Tenderloin station went to the old Haymarket dance hall, at Thirtieth street and Sixth avenue, just before 1 o'clock this morning and arrested Edward B. Covey, the proprietor. At the station the de-

tective said:
"Sergeant, I charge this man Corey with disturbing the peace of the neighborhood by permitting music to be played in his place after midnight."
"Voluting Section 385 of the Pausi Code." mitting music to be played in his place after midnight."

"Violating Section 385 of the Penal Code," remarked Sergt, Dair, who was at the desk.

"This is a public nuisance, but I will accept ball for the prisoner, if it is offered."

Corey declared that his arrest was an outrage. His place, he said, had been opened for many months, with music playing every night. If I violated the law," he asked plaintively, "why wasn't I arrested long ago."

"Take him back," said the Sergeant, and Corey was locked up, while several of his friends went out to search for a bondsman.

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with a tired feeling and headache every morning and evening. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and got relief. It also cured me of the grip and of catarrh of 12 years duration." Mrs. Jennie Horner. Stoystown, Pa.

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PROTECTED GAMBLING IN CHICAGO. Hinky Dink the Boss Gambler and a Greater

Power Than the Chief of Police. CHICAGO, May 19 .- Chief of Police Joseph Kipley was brought into personal relations with gamblers and gambling by the testimony given before the Baxter Committee to-day. C. A. Layton testifled that Kipley had given him permission to open and run a stud poker game. and had gone into details concerning the place of the proposed game, which he said should be south of Jackson street. This conver-sation between Layton and Kipley was had near the Chief's home, where the gam-bling-house proprietor went to see him. It was shown further that Kipley sent a letter Hinky Dink" Kenna asking him to give the bearer, one Smead, employment in "some of the clubs," and the man secured work in the

gambling house at 17 Plymouth place.

The testimony also brought out the fact that no gambling could be conducted on the South Side without the consent of Alderman Kenna. In fact Kenna seemed to have more authority on this point than the Chief of Police, because after Kipley had given Layton permission to open a game he could not do so, inasmuch as if he should start south of Jackson street his game might get some of the players who frequented the game at 311 Clark street, which Layton said he understood was owned

"Bathhouse John" Coughlin seemed subordinate to Kenna in the way of gambling privileges. Layton complained to Coughlin about his being unable to start his game, and Coughlin replied: "'Hinky' has got that; go and see him." Layton went to "Hinky," who said to him: "I cannot let you in here; go up the other way," meaning north of Jackson

Tom McGinnis, according to Layton's testimony, had active charge of gam-bling, and he was understood to represent Kenna. Those three, Cough-lin, Kenna and McGinnis, controlled the situation as to gambling. They decided which games should run and which should be closed. What they wanted done in the way of closing games was done by the police. The close relations between Kipley, Kenna, Coughlin and McGinnis were shown by Layton's testimony, Incidentally Layton shed some light upon political methods in the First ward. He related how Coughlin had hired him and one Frost to get an independent candidate for Alderman when Coughlin was a candidate in 1897, and how they had induced the late Col.

1897, and how they had induced the late Col.

A. C. Babcock to become a candidate. After the city election in 1897 he met Alderman kenna, who said to him:

"Are you doing anything?"
Layton replied that he was not working.

"to over and see McGinnis and tell him I sent you," said Kenna.
Layton called on Tom McGinnis at the Berlin saloon on State street. McGinnis gave him a note to one Colloden at 311 Clark street. Colloden put him to work in a gambling house at 311 Clark street. Layton worked there some time and was laid off. Again he appealed to Kenna. Kenna told him it would he "all right in a few days," and so it was, and Layton went back to work in the gambling house and wanted to see McGinnis, who was not in at the time. Later McGinnis came in. Layton delivered Kenna's message. McGinnis went out to see Kenna's message. McGinnis went out to see Kenna's message. McGinnis went out to see Kenna's message. McGinnis went Layton with a note to "Mushmouth" Johnson, who gave him \$1,000 - \$885 in cash and a check for \$115 - which Layton brought to 311 Clark street.

"What was your business at 311 Clark."

Layton with a note to "Mushmouth" Johnson, who gave him \$1.000 - \$885 in cash and a check for \$115 - which Layton brought to 311 Clark street?" Layton was asked by Attorney Burres. "I boosted a while and sold checks at the studgame and the wheel." "Whom were you working for?" I suppose for the man who sent me there." "Whom were you working for?" "I suppose for the man who sent me there." "Who was that?" "Alderman Kenna." "Layton testified as to a deal he had with McGinnis with reference to a restaurant, and then Mr. Burres asked him: "Did you run a game yoursel?" "I tried to run them several times." "Did you ever have a talk with the Chief of Folice with reference to that?" "Yes, sir. While I was working at 311 I went out and had a conversation with him, right out by the door. I caught him at his home. He told me it would be all right to run a cheap stud game among the waiters, and he said. You have got to go south of Jackson street, as it conflicted with the game owned by 'Hinky Dink."

How close Kenna and Kipley are in the control of gambling was illustrated by an incident related by Layton. McGinnis sent Layton to learn if George Hankins had opened a game at 148 Clark street. Layton found McGinnis had words, and then Kenna grabbed his coat and started in the direction of the City Hail. The next day the game was closed.

On another occasion Layton was sent by McGinnis had words, and then Kenna grabbed his coat and started in the direction of the City Hail. The next day the game was closed.

On another occasion Layton was sent by McGinnis to Twenty-second. Thirty-rist, and Thirty-ninth streets to see if games were open. They were open. Layton to hear any street in the committee adjourned to meet again next Tuesday.

Louis Lindell testified to having found a number of saloons open and doing business between 1 and 5 o clock on Wednesday morning. In the saloon at 15 North Clark street.

number of saloons open and doing business between 1 and 5 o'clock on Wednesday morn-ing. In the saloon at 15 North Clark street Lindell saw, he testified, a police officer wearing star 2,346 drinking at the bar. This officer was drunk, in Lindell's opinion.
Colonization frauds were touched on by the testimony of Harry T. Craig, who from Feb. 1 of this year till atweek ago was manager of a cheap hotel at 87 North Market street.

Taken Violently Insane on a Train. DANBURY, Conn., May 19.-John H. Kearney, a Holyoke, Mass., paper merchant, was taken from a New York train in this city to-day violently insane. He had a large sum of money in his possession and was trying to throw it away when he was arrested. He declared that he had been a witness before the Mazet Committee and had been bribed to give false testimony. The money he thought was marked and he came to Danbury to clude the detectives.

No Right to Heap Coals of Fire on the Heads of Passers.

Lena Kister, 14 years old, while walking under the tracks of the elevated road on Allen street, was severely injured by a live coal dropping upon her head. In her action for damages the lower court held that no negligence on the part of the employees of the road gence on the part of the employees of the road was shown, and dismissed the case. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversed the lower court and ordered a new trial yesterday. Regarding the contention of the road that it could not be held liable unless it were shown that the locomotive was negligently operated, the opinion, which is written by Justice Van Brunt, says:

"It has no right to heap coals of fire upon the heads of passers by, no matter with how much care or circumspection it is done."

Republican Harmony and a New Club First Assistant Postmaster Edward M. Morgan has succeeded in harmonizing the Republican factions in the Twenty-third Assembly district, and they will dwell peacefully together hereafter in a new club, to be known as the nereatter in a new club, to be known as the Sterling Republican Club, at 145th street and Amsterdam avenue. The club has elected these officers: President, Elias B. Southworth; Vice-Presidents, William Montgomery and P. A. E. Needham: Recording Secretary, Thomas Sweeney; Financial Necretary, W. S. B. Heacook; Treasurer, Henry Pattison. The club has 315 members, and will move into its home on June 10.

New Civil Service Board Organizes. The new local Civil Service Board, which will act under the provisions of the White Civil Service law, has organized and elected Commissioner Knox as Chairman. The White bill went into effect on April 19, and in accordance with its into effect on April 19, and in accordance with its provisions the local board has prepared a new set of rules and regulations, which will be sent to the State Civil Service Board in a few days for the approval of that body.

It is said that among the first officeholders to be affected by removal under the new law will be the convists in the County Clerk's office, many of whom have held their places for nine-teen years under the method of making temporary appointments from month to month. Dinner of the Actuarial Society.

The Actuarial Society in America had it decennial dinner at Delmonico's last night. decennial dinner at Delmonico's last night.

Bloomfield J Miller, President of the society,
was toostmaster, and speeches were made by
James W. Alexander, John R. Hegeman, T. B.
Alexander, John R. Hegeman, T. B.
Alexander, John L. Blaikie,
Von Knetiel Deeberitz, the Germani Insurance
Commissioner, Joseph Ashbrook and Charlton
T. Lewis.

Cotton Exchange Nominations. T. M. Robinson, who has been acting President of the New York Cotton Exchange since William V. King resigned to become Superin tendent, was nominated for President vester-day. The other officers were renominated. The election will take place on June 5. A motion to close the Exchange on May 26, the day before Memorial Day, was lost, failing to get the required two press.

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130 & 132 W. 42d St. THE IDEAL IRON TONIC. TABLETS FIFTY TABLETS IN A BOX, AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF TRICKERY. Recorder Goff Orders Charges Made Against Louis Lowenstein.

Tompkins Mclivaine appeared yesterday in Part IV. of the General Sessions and requested Recorder Goff to reopen an old case in which two Italian grocers had pleaded guilty on the advice of another lawyer. Mr. McIlvaine said that the grocers were Rocco Yoti and Luigi Maltesti of 82 Macdougal street, who had been arrested on Dec. 2 on a charge of selling beer without a license.

When the men were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court," said Mr. McIlvaine. they were introduced to a lawyer named Louis Lowenstein, who teld them that he would fix the case providing each of the defendants paid him \$25. They paid him and were then released on bail. They were finally indicted and the case was brought into court two or three times. The lawyer kept telling them all the time that he would fix to with the Judge. When the case was put on your Honor's calendar on May 10 the lawyer told them that they had better plead guilty as he would not be able to fix Recorder Goff. After pleading guilty your Honor fined each of these men \$800. They claim they were not guilty of the cime charged, and were ignorant of the ways of the courts, and that if they had known as such as they do now they would never have pleaded guilty.

Recorder Goff said that he would take Mr Mellyaine's application under consideration and decide on Monday whether or not he would grant it. He then instructed Mr. Mellyaine to Louis Lowenstein, who teld them that be Recorder Goff said that he would take Mr Melivaine's application under consideration and decide on Monday whether or not he would grant it. He then instructed Mr. Melivaine to prefer charges against Lowenstein before the Bar Association.

The Exhibit of the New York Telephone Co. at the Electrical Exhibition is a Private Branch Exchange in active operation.

Those who are conducting large establishments will be interested in inspecting the working of the Exhibition Branch Exchange.

The Private Branch Exchange System is in use by over 450 business houses in New York and gives the greatest satisfaction.